376 Waterpower in Ukraine is estimated at about 12 million HP. Of this some 9.6 million is supplied by the mountain rivers of North Caucasia. The water-power of the Carpathian rivers is much less, but also less utilised. The fall of the rivers in Dnipro-Ukraine is, of course, incomparably less though they carry far more water. Their water-power is estimated at 1.4 million HP, more than $^2/_3$ being utilised while scarcely 10 % of the entire water-power in Ukraine is harnessed to industry. It is not, however, certain that all the power of the mountain rivers could be utilised for industrial purposes.

5. Iron Ores

(See Table 6)

135 Ukraine has small deposits of iron ore in practically all areas, also in Galicia and Carpatho-Ukraine. In the Kuban area the entire resources amount to almost 100 million t. As an important contributor to the history of production, the Donets Basin must also be mentioned. All those deposits have a local, if sometimes not inconsiderable, significance.

The iron ore deposit at Kryvyj Rih (Russian Kriwoi Rog) is the most important in Eastern Europe, both from the point of view of quality and quantity. The ore lies along the Inhulets, the last tributary on the right bank of the Dnipro, and along its tributaries, the Zhovta and the Saksahan, some 130—200 kilometers from the mouth of the Dnipro. They are found in a hollow some 100 kilometers long but very narrow (2—6—9 km) and are generally only prospected some 320 meters deep, although valuable iron ore was found at a depth of almost 500 meters.

The thickness of the individual layers of ore is, in the least favorable cases, 4—7 meters, but mostly 10—30, 45—65, and more rarely 100—150 meters. Before World War I deposits were estimated at 200—300 million t, which figure rose to 1245 million t by 1932. As this is superior red iron ore, the Kryvyj Rih deposit with a pure metal content of 540 million tons, far surpasses all other iron ore deposits in Eastern Europe, even if they contain more crude ore. The quality of

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Ukraine RD1

in the southern flat steppes. Other crops include castor beans, vineyards (near Osipenko), and fruits near Melitopol' and Kamenka-Dneprovskaya.

Zaporozh'ye (the former Aleksandrovsk) is a major industrial and hydroelectric-power center, the site of the Dnieper dam and power station (*Dneproges*). This largest water-power producer of Europe has a capacity of 550,000 kilowatts. Completed in 1932, the dam was blown up in 1941 by the retreating Russians in accordance with their scorched-earth policy. Reconstruction began shortly after its recapture in 1943, and in 1947 the first turbine went into operation. The power generated by *Dneproges* furnished the basis for the industrial development of Zaporozh'ye, supplying its new special steel works, aluminum, and magnesium plants. It produces harvester combines and chemicals.

Melitopol', an agricultural center in the southern steppe, has machine shops, producing diesel motors, grain-elevator equipment, and pumps. In addition to chemical and furniture industries, it also has flour mills, meat-packing plants, and cottonseed-oil presses.

Osipenko, until 1940 called Berdyansk, is an important port on the Sea of Azov. It has agricultural machinery works, an aircraft plant, shipyards, and railroad repair shops. Near by is a health and beach resort.

THE BLACK SEA LOWLAND

THE BLACK SEA LOWLAND, with its dry level steppes, includes the oblasts of Odessa, Nikolayev, Kherson, the southern part of Zaporozh'ye, as well as Kirovograd and Izmail. This area which was annexed by the Russian Empire only in the eighteenth century, is a region of relatively recent settlement. Only toward the end of the last century did extensive grain growing replace the previously predominant pastoral economy, and the region developed into the main grain producer of the Ukraine. In the Soviet period a vast cotton area was introduced in the lower Dnieper area and cultivated by dry-farming methods in rotation with fodder crops. Elsewhere sunflowers, soy beans, fruits, melons, and vineyards became important. The local industry is closely connected with the agricultural production and engages in processing and machine manufacturing. Shipbuilding is centered in the large coastal cities.